

1997 Population Estimates for Utah

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Utah's population increased 2.3 percent during 1997, from 2,002,400 to 2,048,753, according to the Utah Population Estimates Committee (UPEC). This population growth of 46,353 resulted from 42,398 births less 11,082 deaths, plus migration of 15,037. Utah's population still ranks 34th in the nation, as it has for almost a decade now, though the state's growth rate during 1996 was more than twice the national rate of 0.9 percent. The U.S. Census Bureau estimates Utah was the fourth fastest growing state in the nation during 1997. As will be discussed in detail below, compared to the nation, Utah's population growth is characterized by a high birth rate, low death rate, and high migration rate.

This article presents the UPEC estimates of population for the state, multi-county districts (MCDs) and the counties and discusses the method used to develop the estimates. The next section analyzes Utah's 1997 population estimates. Following sections describe the historical context of Utah's population growth, components of population change, UPEC and the methods it uses to estimate population, population issues specific to Utah, and the U.S. Bureau of the Census population estimates for Utah.

1997 Estimates

As Table 1 and Figure 1 show, Utah has now experienced seven consecutive years of net in-migration. The 1997 level of 15,037 more people moving into the state than out is down significantly from the record 22,831 observed during 1994. During the past seven years, the number of people moving into the state is estimated to exceed the number moving out by almost 125,000, which is about 25,000 more people than live in West Valley City. Even with this large net in-migration, more than 60 percent of Utah's population growth since 1990 has come from natural increase, the difference between births and deaths. Natural increase since 1990 totals almost 200,000, while total population growth has been about 320,000. The concepts of natural increase and net migration are discussed in more detail in the section on components of population change.

For the first time since the pioneers arrived, Salt Lake County was not Utah's largest growing county. As Table 2 shows, that distinction goes to Utah County, with a population increase of 12,922, which accounted for over one-fourth of the state's overall 46,353 increase. The four urbanized Wasatch Front Counties--Davis, Salt Lake, Utah and Weber--grew by 32,331 people, accounting for almost 70 percent of the state's overall increase. Tooele County had the fastest growth rate, 4.9 percent, followed by Washington, Summit, and Iron Counties, each of which grew 4.7 percent. Utah, Juab, Garfield and Sevier Counties each grew more than 3.0 percent. In addition to having the most growth, Utah County also had the largest net in-migration, 5,722, followed by Washington County with 2,507. Davis and Tooele Counties each had net in-migration of more than 1,000. Only two of the 29 counties, Daggett and Rich, lost population during 1997. The combined population loss in these two counties was estimated to be less than 100. Essentially all of the population loss in these two counties resulted from net out migration. Though their populations increased, Emery, Grand and Salt Lake Counties experienced net out migration in 1997. All of the MCDs experienced both population growth

and net in-migration during 1997.

Figure 2 pictures an interesting feature of Utah's population growth. The semi-rural counties surrounding the Wasatch Front urban area are growing faster than the urban core. Sanpete, Wasatch, Summit, Juab, and Tooele Counties are all growing faster than the urbanized area along the Wasatch Front. Although Utah County was one of the fastest growing counties in 1997, much of this growth reflects the urbanization of previously semi-rural parts of the county. To a large extent, the growth in these counties on the urban periphery results from the expansion of the Wasatch Front urban area. While these peripheral areas will retain their rural character for the foreseeable future, their growth will be increasingly tied to the urban core.

A perplexing feature of Utah's recent population growth is that the state's annual job growth has generally been in the five percent range since 1993 while annual population growth has been in the two percent range. In numeric terms, job growth has been somewhat less than 50,000 while population growth has been somewhat more than 40,000, so that the number of jobs created during the past few years has been about 20 percent greater than the population increase. Part of this disparity results because temporary workers not residing in Utah are not counted in the population. Two other sources of the disparity include an increasing portion of the population working and an increasing portion of workers holding more than one job. Changing household composition, particularly relatively fewer two parent households with children, also contributes to the unusual relationship between population growth and job growth. This dynamic nature of Utah's job market is making it increasingly difficult to estimate the state's population.

Historical Context

Utah's population reached 1 million during 1966 and 2 million during 1996, 30 years later. Table 3 presents the UPEC population estimates for the state, the MCDs, and the counties since 1940 for selected years. During this period, the state's fastest growth occurred during the 1970s, when the population increased at a 3.3 percent average annual rate. During the 1940s and 1950s, the state's population increased about 2.5 percent per year, which contrasts with the 1960s and 1980s, when the population increased less than 2.0 percent per year. The growth rate for the first half of the 1990s, 2.5 percent per year, represents a return to the relatively high rates of growth seen during the 1940s and 1950s, but is still substantially below the growth of the 1970s. If the present high rate of growth continues through the close of the 1990s, Utah's population will climb by almost one-half million persons. Put another way, if present trends continue, the amount of population growth in Utah during the ten years of the 1990s will be about the same as the growth in the century following the arrival of the Mormon pioneers.

Reflecting the fact that it has almost half of Utah's population, Salt Lake County's growth pattern most closely mirrors the state's. As with the state as a whole, Salt Lake County experienced fairly rapid growth during the 1940s, 2.7 percent per year, even more rapid growth during the 1950s, 3.3 percent per year, a slowdown in the 1960s, 1.8 percent per year, rapid growth during the 1970s, 3.1 percent per year, another slowdown in the 1980s, 1.5 percent per

year, and a resurgence of growth during the 1990s, 2.1 percent per year. Salt Lake County deviated slightly from the state in that the growth of the 1950s was relatively more rapid compared to other periods, while the growth of the 1970s and 1990s was relatively slower compared to other periods.

A number of counties have had growth patterns substantially different from the state's. While Utah's population grew very strongly in both the 1940s and the 1950s, 12 counties actually had declining populations in both decades. Juab County's population had the greatest percentage decline during this period, about 2.5 percent per year, from 7,400 in 1940 to 4,500 in 1960. During 1996, Juab's population finally surpassed the 1940 level. Juab's current growth reflects the expansion of the Wasatch Front urban area into the eastern portion of the county. In contrast to Juab, the 1997 populations in Garfield, Piute and Rich Counties, were lower than in 1940. Although the 1960s and 1980s were slow growth periods for the state as a whole, some counties still grew extremely rapidly during these two decades. During the 1960s, Davis and Morgan Counties grew at more than twice the state average, 4.3 and 3.8 percent per year, respectively, while Washington and Summit Counties grew at more than twice the state average during the 1980s, 6.4 and 4.2 percent per year, respectively. During both the 1970s and the first part of the 1990s, every county has grown, though in the 1970s Beaver County had the lowest growth rate, 1.3 percent per year, and in the 1990s, Rich County had the lowest, 0.3 percent per year.

Components of Population Change

Population change is comprised of two components: natural increase and net migration. In turn, both of these have two components as well. Natural increase is the number of births less the number of deaths. Net migration is in-migration less out-migration, or the number of people moving into a place less the number of people moving out. Table 1 and Figure 1 present the components of Utah's population change from 1950 to 1997, by fiscal year, or as of July 1 each year. Table 2 presents the components of population change from 1996 to 1997 for the counties and MCDs.

Natural Increase

Natural increase is computed from records maintained by the Utah Department of Health. As presented in Table 2, natural increase in Utah during 1997 was 31,316, which was the difference between 42,398 births and 11,082 deaths. The largest natural increase recorded since 1950 was 33,483 in 1980. The largest number of births, however, was during this past year. Of course, the reason natural increase was larger in 1980 than in 1997, even though there were more births in 1997, is that the number of deaths was proportionately higher in 1997. While the number of births has varied dramatically from one period to the next, the number of deaths, for the most part, has increased slowly and steadily since 1950.

Net migration

Net migration is positive when in-migration exceeds out-migration and negative when out-migration exceeds in-migration. When net migration is positive, net in-migration has occurred and when net migration is negative, net out-migration has occurred. In the population estimates developed by UPEC, net migration is not estimated directly. Rather, net migration is computed as the implied difference between estimated population change and natural increase as computed from the records maintained by the Department of Health. No attempt is made to estimate net migration directly. In addition, no attempt is made to estimate the components of net migration, in-migration and out-migration.

Thus far, the 1990s have been a period of sustained net in-migration. While the recent level of in-migration has been greater than at any other time, migration rates (net migration as a percent of the base or previous year population), were higher during the 1970s, as well as a few years in the 1950s and 1960s.

While it is not known where these recent migrants came from, data from the Internal Revenue Service and the 1990 Census highlight some interesting points: California dominates the flow of interstate migration to and from Utah; the extended Salt Lake area has strong migration ties with the major metropolitan areas south and or west of Utah, such as Los Angeles, Phoenix, Portland, Seattle and Las Vegas; and, employment-related migration accounts for the vast majority of population movement to and from Utah.¹

Utah Population Estimates Committee (UPEC)

UPEC develops and agrees upon the official population estimates for Utah and the 29 counties in the state. Coordination and staffing of UPEC is the responsibility of the Demographic and Economic Analysis Section of the Governor's Office of Planning and Budget. UPEC membership includes representatives from state government, universities, and other organizations with a knowledge of the data used in making population estimates. A list of UPEC members appears on the back cover.

In addition to staffing UPEC, the Demographic and Economic Analysis section represents the state in the Federal-State Cooperative for Population Estimates. This program, administered by the U.S. Bureau of the Census, facilitates the exchange of data used in making population estimates. The program also provides a forum for dialog which can improve the quality of state and county estimates made by both parties. Bureau of the Census population estimates by county are discussed later in this article.

Methods

¹For more detail on the characteristics of the people migrating to and from Utah, see Governor's Office of Planning and Budget, Utah Migration Database: Sources, Methods, Limitations, and Analysis (Salt Lake City: Utah Governor's Office of Planning and Budget, June 1994).

For the most part, UPEC has traditionally developed population estimates using a method based on school enrollment in combination with a method based on membership in the Church of Jesus Christ of Latter Day Saints (LDS). Since 1995, however, UPEC has added a third method based on tax return data from the Internal Revenue Service (IRS). Each of these methods will be discussed in more detail below. Table 4 presents the population estimates and implied net migration resulting from each method. The IRS method yielded the highest state total population, 2,056,119, followed by the school enrollment method, 2,046,250, and the LDS method, 2,042,916. As discussed in more detail below, the ultimate estimates were based on an adjusted average of the three methods.

Periodically, as circumstances warrant, UPEC augments the school enrollment and LDS methods with another method such as the IRS method or a method based on employment data. In developing the 1995 and 1996 estimates, UPEC felt the LDS and school enrollment methods yielded unreasonably low population estimates given the strong performance of Utah's economy during those years. At the state level for 1997, the estimate based on the LDS and School Enrollment methods was not unreasonable, but UPEC felt better estimates at the county level could be developed by considering the IRS method.

UPEC's approach to considering the IRS method in combination with the LDS and school enrollment methods is presented in Table 5. UPEC decided not to include the estimate generated with a particular method if that method's estimate was more than three percent different from the estimate generated from the average of the three methods. If an estimate was three percent higher than the average it was termed a high outlier in Table 5. Likewise, if an estimate was three percent lower, it was termed a low outlier. As presented in Table 5, UPEC used the average of the three methods in 24 of Utah's 29 counties. In those counties where only one of the methods was considered, the ultimate estimate was simply the estimate generated by the particular method. In those counties where two methods were considered, the estimate was based on the average of the two methods. The five counties in which UPEC used an estimate based on one or the average of two methods are: Daggett, Kane, Piute, Uintah, and Wayne.

School Enrollment Method

The school enrollment method uses changes in school enrollment as an indicator of net migration. This method compares a county's survived enrollment (calculated by applying a survival rate of 99.98 percent to the enrollment count), in grades 1 to 8 for the year prior to the estimate year, to enrollment in grades 2 to 9 for the estimate year. The difference between these two enrollment totals is taken to be net student migration for the county. Total net migration from the school enrollment method for the county is then derived by multiplying the county's student migration estimate by the county-specific total population-to-student ratio. This ratio is defined as the total population estimate of the county for the prior year divided by the same year's enrollment in grades 1 to 8.

The school enrollment population estimate is computed by adding natural increase and net

migration to the previous year's population. This method is limited in estimating migration among the retired, college students, single persons, and other groups that are not represented in school enrollment estimates.

LDS Membership Method

The LDS Church maintains membership records which allow a relatively precise count of the LDS population by county. UPEC relies on this data to estimate the state and county populations. With the LDS method, the growth rate in LDS membership in a particular county is applied to the previous year's population estimate for the county. If the LDS method was the only method used to estimate population, this procedure would be the same as maintaining a constant LDS ratio. Since the previous year's estimate is derived from several methods, in general, the LDS share of the population estimate generated using the LDS method changes from year to year.

IRS Tax Exemption Method

The IRS tax exemption method uses the growth in exemptions reported on tax returns filed with the IRS as an indicator of population growth. The growth rate in exemptions for the previous calendar year is applied to the previous fiscal year population to estimate the current fiscal year population. This method is relatively accurate as long as the tax code is stable and the percent of the population filing tax returns does not vary dramatically from year to year.

Population Issues: Crude Birth and Death Rates and Population Density

Two distinguishing features of Utah's population are its birth and death rates and its density. Crude birth and death rates are simply the number of births and deaths as a percent of the total population.² Compared to the nation, Utah has consistently had a high crude birth rate and a low crude death rate. Utah's population density is interesting because the state is one of the most urban states in the nation, but it is one of the least densely populated.³

²Crude refers to the fact that simply dividing births or deaths by the population is a relatively unsophisticated measure of the underlying demographic trends within a given population. Demographers prefer to use what are known as fertility rates when analyzing births and mortality rates when analyzing deaths. For a more detailed discussion of the particular demographic features of Utah's population, see Heaton, Tim B., Chadwick, Bruce A., and Hirschl, Tom A., editors, *Utah in the 1990s: A Demographic Perspective* (Salt Lake City: Signature Books, 1996). The chapter by Pam Perlich, "The Age Structure of Utah's Population," details the impact of Utah's particular age structure on its population growth, and is available on the Internet at <http://www.governor.state.ut.us/dea>. The chapters by Tim B. Heaton, "Birth Capital of the Nation," and Lisa King Hirschl, "Health and Mortality," discuss the particular features of Utah's culture which help explain our high fertility and low mortality.

³The U.S. Census Bureau defines the urban population as that population living in urbanized areas or in places of 2,500 or more persons outside urbanized areas. Urbanized areas are places with at least 50,000 people and a population density of 1,000. The Census measures the percent of each state's population that is urban during each decennial census. During the first part of this century, Utah was one of the 10 most urbanized states in the nation,

Crude Birth and Death Rates

A large part of the reason Utah has a relatively high crude birth rate and a relatively low crude death rate is that its population is younger on average than the nation's. Comparing birth and death rates for specific ages, Utah is much closer to the nation, but, even after adjusting for age, the state still has higher birth rates and lower death rates.

Crude birth and death rates for Utah and the U.S. are compared in Figure 3 for 1950 to 1996.⁴ Utah's crude birth rate has consistently been about one-half percentage point above the nation's. During the late 1970s, Utah's crude birth rate increased dramatically while the nation's remained essentially constant so that Utah was a full percentage point above the nation. During that time, Utah's birth rate was almost twice the nation's. Recently, Utah's birth rate has been about one-third greater than the nation's.

As Figure 3 depicts, crude death rates for both Utah and the U.S. tend to be more stable through time than crude birth rates, though both are about 10 percent lower now than in 1950. Utah's crude death rate has consistently been at least one-quarter percentage point below the nation's. During the 1970s and 1980s, however, Utah's death rate dropped more rapidly than the nation's, so that by 1996, Utah's death rate of 0.55 percent, was just 63 percent of the national rate of 0.88 percent.

Population Density

Population density is the number of persons living in a given area. Since a common measure of land area is square miles, density is commonly measured as persons per square mile. For a given area, then, density is the total population divided by the number of square miles encompassed by the area. Using U.S. Bureau of the Census population estimates, Utah's population density can be compared with other parts of the nation. In 1997, Utah had 25.1 persons per square mile, compared to 75.7 for the country as a whole. At 1,085.5, New Jersey had the highest density of any state, about 15 percent more than Rhode Island, the second most densely populated state, with 944.9 persons per square mile. Closer to home, the mountain

though only about half the population was urban. By World War II, though the share of Utah's population classed as urban increased, the state ranked in the top 20 rather than the top 10. While the share Utah's population classed as urban continued to increase in the post-War period, Utah did not rank in the top 10 urban states until 1980, when it ranked eighth. In 1990, with 87 percent of its population urban, Utah ranked as the sixth most urban state in the nation. More details concerning how the Census deals with urban issues may be found on the Internet at <http://www.census.gov/population/www/censusdata/ur-def.html>.

⁴Birth and death rates are often expressed in terms of 1,000 population, but the convention in this article is total births and deaths as a percent of total population.

region,⁵ which includes Utah, had a density of 19.3 persons per square mile. Arizona was the most densely populated state in the region, with 40.1 persons per square mile, while Wyoming was the least densely populated, with 4.9 persons per square mile.

Figure 4 depicts population density by county in Utah during 1997. Salt Lake County, at 1,126.4 persons per square mile, and Davis County, at 736.6, are the most densely populated counties in the state. Weber, Utah and Cache Counties are the next most densely populated counties. These five counties are significantly more densely populated than the rest of the state. After these five, Washington, at 31.5 persons per square mile, is the most densely populated county. At 0.9 persons per square mile, Garfield is the least densely populated county.

U.S. Bureau of the Census Population Estimates

The U.S. Bureau of the Census, Population Estimates Branch, prepares post-censal population estimates for states, counties and sub-county areas. These estimates utilize different methodologies and, in some cases, different base data than UPEC. Since estimates prepared by UPEC generally include more recent data, consider a variety of methodologies and information sources, and incorporate the informed judgement of local people who are familiar with local indicators of population growth, they are widely utilized as the preferred source.

Estimates prepared by the Bureau of the Census, however, may be preferred in applications that require comparisons with other states or that are identified in statute as the source to be used. Utah statute explicitly states that Bureau of the Census numbers be used in calculating the state spending limitation and allocating local option sales taxes and class B and C road monies. Bureau of the Census estimates are also used by other federal data agencies and are currently the only statewide source of city estimates.

Generally, estimates prepared by the Bureau of the Census and the UPEC are reasonably close, although there are notable exceptions from year to year and county to county. The main differences in the two sources of estimates are the timing of input data, methodologies, and release of data. UPEC uses more current birth, death, and migration indicators. The Bureau of the Census methods rely heavily on IRS tax return data (as an indicator of migration) and Medicare and group quarters data.

There is a fairly significant difference in the formulation process of the estimates. the Census Bureau first develops a total U.S. population estimate using national vital records and migration estimates. These two databases are reliable and result in a reasonable estimate of the nation's population. The national population estimate includes detail by single year of age, sex, and race. Separately from the national estimate, an estimate for each county in the nation is

⁵The Census Bureau defines the mountain region to include: Arizona, Colorado, Idaho, Montana, Nevada, New Mexico, Utah, and Wyoming.

developed. (The Census Bureau county estimate methodology is described in more detail below.) In a typical estimate year, in a typical county, estimates at the county level are developed for the population under age 65 and 65 and over. The totals of the 3,000 plus individual county population estimates for these two age groups are used to develop control factors. These control factors are then applied to each county estimate so the total of the controlled estimates equals the national population estimates for the two age groups. The process of controlling county population estimates to a separately determined national population estimate can introduce error to the estimating process. In addition, as described in more detail below, the Census made a number of special adjustments to its estimating technique for the counties in Utah. The resulting estimates are different from UPEC's.

In contrast to the Census, UPEC examines data at the county level for its methodologies. The state estimate is then simply the sum of the independently produced county estimates.

The Census Bureau recently revised state population estimates for 1990 through 1996 and produced new estimates for 1997. In a reversal of the results from previous annual estimate rounds during the 1990s, the 1997 estimates are higher than UPEC's. Previous to 1997, UPEC has argued that the Census is underestimating Utah's population. In the 1996 round of estimates, for example, the Census 1996 estimate of 2,000,494 for Utah's population was 0.1 percent less than the UPEC estimate of 2,002,400. With the 1997 round, however, the Census 1997 estimate of 2,059,148 is 0.5 percent higher than UPEC's 2,048,753. Because UPEC and other local entities have shared data and research that indicated the Census was underestimating Utah's population, the Census revised its procedure in Utah. The net effect is a slightly higher Census estimate than that prepared by UPEC.

A comparison of the revised Census estimates for 1995 through 1997 with UPEC's estimates is presented in Table 5. Among the counties, the largest percent differences between the Census and UPEC occur among relatively small counties such as Piute, Grand and Garfield where the percentage differences are large, but numeric differences are small. The largest numeric difference is in Salt Lake County, where the Census estimates the 1997 population to be 839,896, which is 9,269 (or 1.1 percent) more than UPEC's estimate of 830,627.

In general, the Census methodology tends to underestimate population in major university-influenced counties, specifically Utah, Iron, and, in the past, Cache. This occurs because IRS migration data miss many student in-migrants (those who have not filed a tax return prior to attending college), but capture a large number of student out-migrants (those who now file a tax return and leave school, possibly with dependents). UPEC's methods may not perform as well as some of the Bureau's techniques, however, in counties with a proportionately smaller LDS population or counties where school enrollment is a poor indicator of migration.

Bureau of the Census Methods⁶

The Bureau of the Census utilizes a method known as the Tax Return method (previously called Administrative Records method) to derive county estimates.⁷ This procedure relies on federal income tax data to estimate the net inter-county migration of the population under 65 years old; Immigration and Naturalization Service data to estimate net foreign migration; reported resident birth and death statistics to estimate natural change; and data on Medicare enrollees to estimate the population 65 years and older. Estimates for the population living outside of households (military personnel living in barracks, college students living in dormitories, inmates of correctional facilities, and others) are estimated based on data provided by each state.

Tax data for two successive years are used to determine the number of persons whose county of residence changed during the period. From this series a net migration rate is calculated and applied to the household population base under age 65. The resultant estimates of net migration are combined with independent estimates of the population 65 years and over, inmates of institutions, college students in dormitories, military personnel living in barracks, and the other components of population change (resident births and deaths, immigration from abroad, and net movement of military barracks personnel to the civilian population) to yield an estimate of total population.

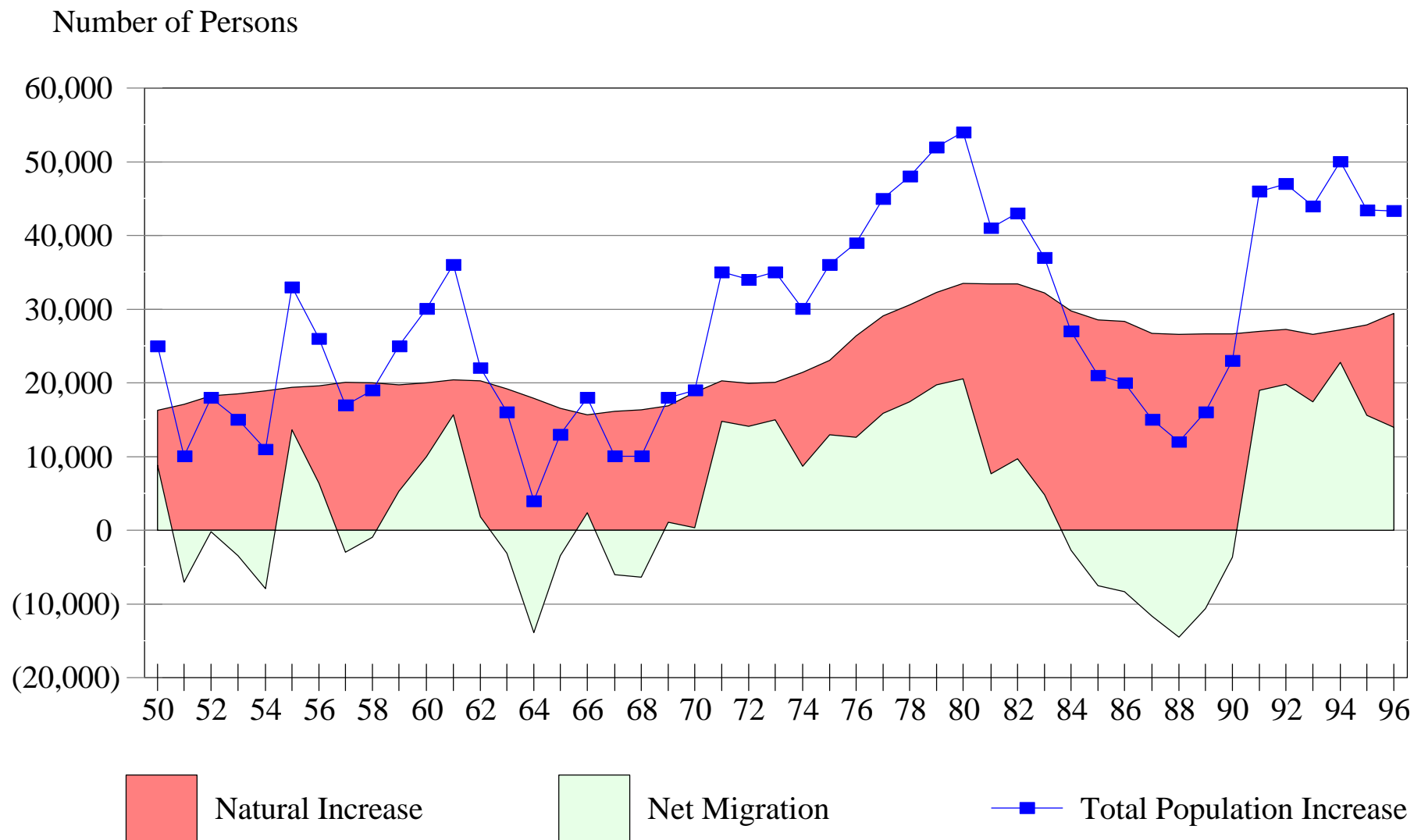
Conclusion

This article has provided a historical and current description of the significant features of population change in Utah. Utah's high birth rates, low death rates, and migration trends have been highlighted, as have the patterns of population change in 1996 among Utah's multi-county districts and counties. To make data users more familiar with how population estimates are developed in Utah, UPEC and its methods have been discussed. The population estimates prepared by the Bureau of the Census and the methods it uses have also been described, with a brief comparison of how the Bureau's population estimates differ from those prepared by UPEC. For more information about Utah population data contact the Governor's Office of Planning and Budget.

⁶More detail on the Bureau of the Census methodology is available in the document "Methodology for Estimates of State and County Total Population," which is on the Internet at <http://www.census.gov/population/methods/stco.txt>

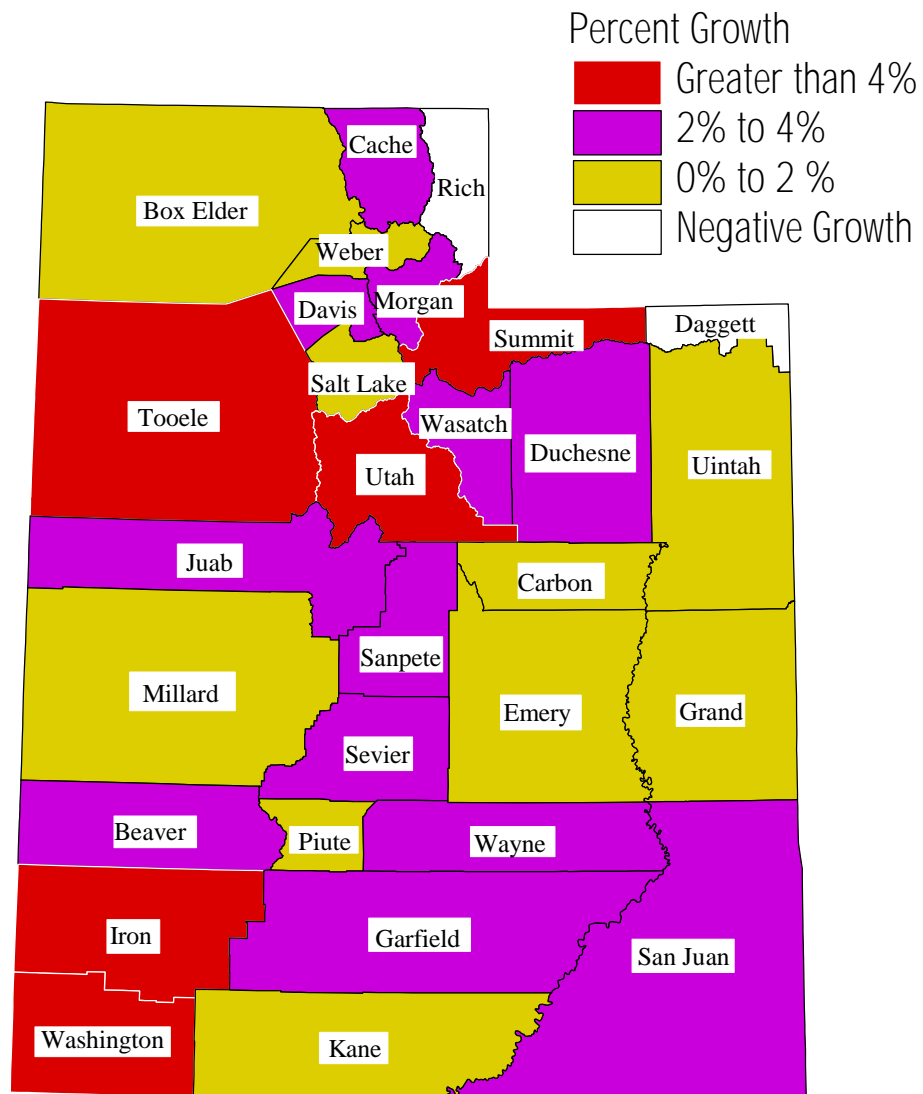
⁷Sub-county estimates also utilize the Tax Return method, but, in addition, use county controlled, artificial natural increase data and do not separately estimate the 65 and over population.

Figure 1
Components of Utah Population Change: Net Migration and Natural Increase
1950 to 1997



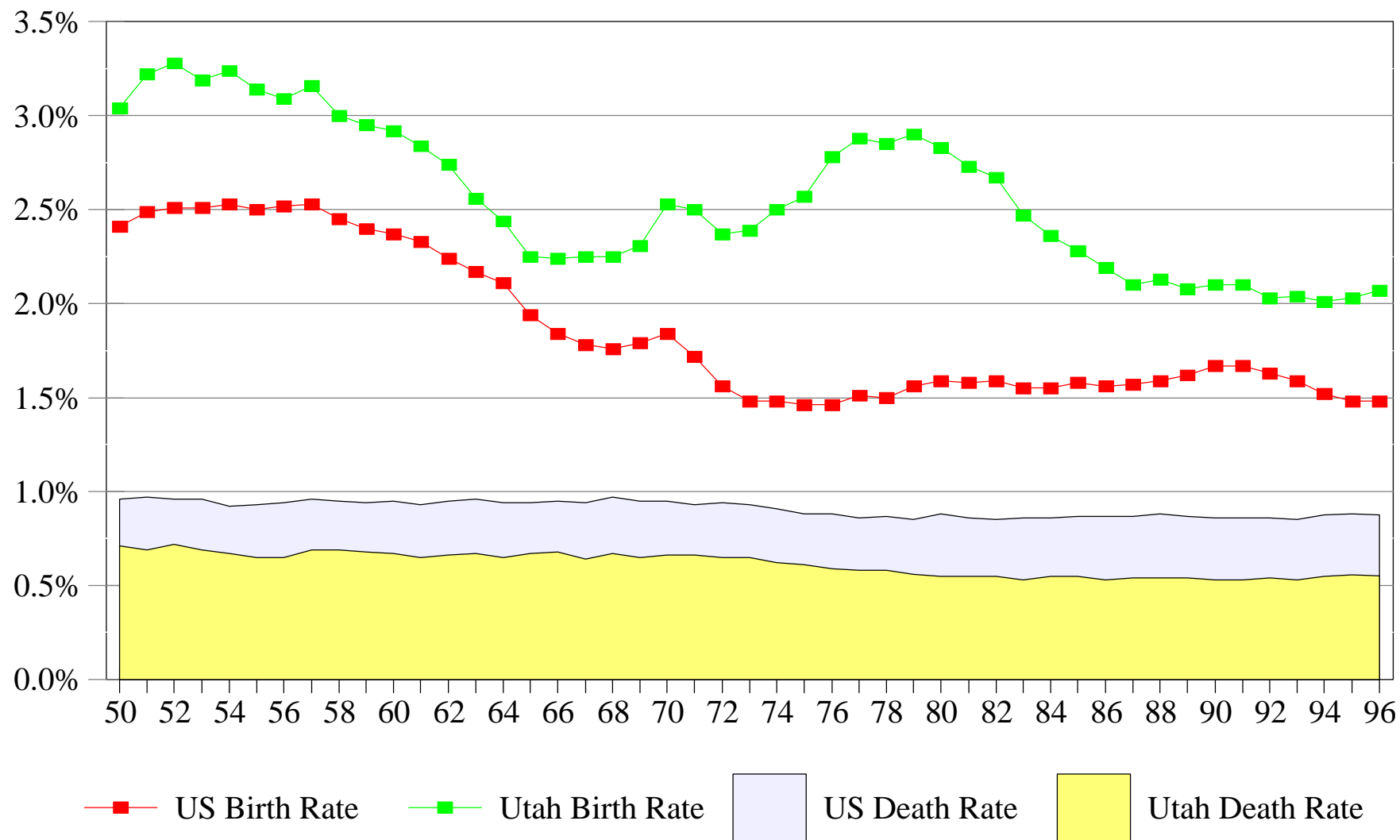
Source: Utah Population Estimates Committee

Figure 2
Population Growth Rates in Utah Counties
1996 to 1997



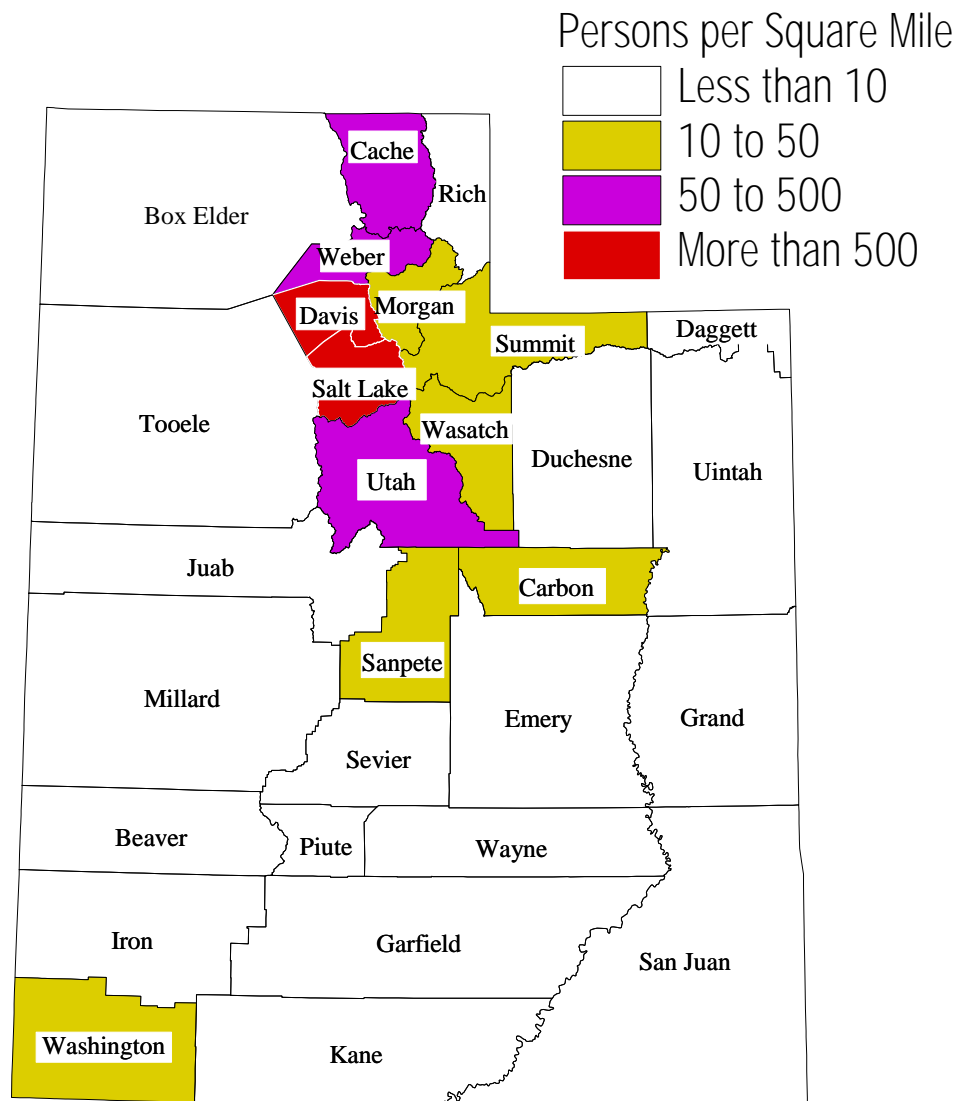
Source: Utah Population Estimates Committee

Figure 3
Crude Birth Rates and Crude Death Rates: Utah and the US
1950 to 1996



Source: National Center for Health Statistics

Figure 4
Population Density in Utah Counties
July 1, 1997



Source: Utah Population Estimates Committee

Table 1
Utah Population Estimates and Components of Population Change: 1950 to 1997

Year	July 1st Population	Percent Change	Increase	Net Migration	Net Migration as a Percent of Previous Year's Population	Natural Increase	Fiscal Year Births	Fiscal Year Deaths
1950	696,000	3.6%	25,000	8,774	1.3%	16,226	21,178	4,952
1951	706,000	1.4%	10,000	(7,046)	-1.0%	17,046	21,981	4,935
1952	724,000	2.5%	18,000	(209)	-0.0%	18,209	23,251	5,042
1953	739,000	2.0%	15,000	(3,522)	-0.5%	18,522	23,658	5,136
1954	750,000	1.5%	11,000	(7,906)	-1.1%	18,906	23,944	5,038
1955	783,000	4.2%	33,000	13,589	1.8%	19,412	24,454	5,042
1956	809,000	3.2%	26,000	6,372	0.8%	19,629	24,787	5,158
1957	826,000	2.1%	17,000	(3,058)	-0.4%	20,058	25,518	5,460
1958	845,000	2.2%	19,000	(972)	-0.1%	19,972	25,724	5,753
1959	870,000	2.9%	25,000	5,330	0.6%	19,671	25,515	5,844
1960	900,000	3.3%	30,000	9,980	1.1%	20,021	25,959	5,938
1961	936,000	3.8%	36,000	15,608	1.7%	20,392	26,431	6,039
1962	958,000	2.3%	22,000	1,802	0.2%	20,199	26,402	6,203
1963	974,000	1.6%	16,000	(3,148)	-0.3%	19,148	25,583	6,435
1964	978,000	0.4%	4,000	(13,924)	-1.4%	17,924	24,398	6,474
1965	991,000	1.3%	13,000	(3,515)	-0.4%	16,515	23,053	6,538
1966	1,009,000	1.8%	18,000	2,330	0.2%	15,670	22,431	6,761
1967	1,019,000	1.0%	10,000	(6,092)	-0.6%	16,092	22,775	6,683
1968	1,029,000	1.0%	10,000	(6,372)	-0.6%	16,372	23,071	6,699
1969	1,047,000	1.7%	18,000	1,124	0.1%	16,876	23,713	6,837
1970	1,066,000	1.8%	19,000	327	0.0%	18,674	25,601	6,927
1971	1,101,000	3.2%	35,000	14,800	1.4%	20,200	27,407	7,207
1972	1,135,000	3.0%	34,000	14,090	1.3%	19,910	27,146	7,236
1973	1,170,000	3.0%	35,000	14,955	1.3%	20,045	27,562	7,517
1974	1,200,000	2.5%	30,000	8,620	0.7%	21,380	28,876	7,496
1975	1,236,000	2.9%	36,000	12,949	1.1%	23,051	30,566	7,515
1976	1,275,000	3.1%	39,000	12,605	1.0%	26,395	33,773	7,378
1977	1,320,000	3.4%	45,000	15,886	1.2%	29,114	36,709	7,595
1978	1,368,000	3.5%	48,000	17,422	1.3%	30,578	38,265	7,687
1979	1,420,000	3.7%	52,000	19,712	1.4%	32,288	40,134	7,846
1980	1,474,000	3.7%	54,000	20,517	1.4%	33,483	41,591	8,108
1981	1,515,000	2.7%	41,000	7,601	0.5%	33,399	41,511	8,112
1982	1,558,000	2.8%	43,000	9,630	0.6%	33,370	41,774	8,404
1983	1,595,000	2.3%	37,000	4,789	0.3%	32,211	40,557	8,346
1984	1,622,000	1.7%	27,000	(2,757)	-0.2%	29,757	38,643	8,886
1985	1,643,000	1.3%	21,000	(7,585)	-0.5%	28,585	37,508	8,923
1986	1,663,000	1.2%	20,000	(8,355)	-0.5%	28,355	37,145	8,790
1987	1,678,000	0.9%	15,000	(11,656)	-0.7%	26,656	35,469	8,813
1988	1,690,000	0.7%	12,000	(14,526)	-0.9%	26,526	35,648	9,122
1989	1,706,000	0.9%	16,000	(10,633)	-0.6%	26,633	35,549	8,916
1990	1,729,000	1.3%	23,000	(3,619)	-0.2%	26,619	35,569	8,950
1991	1,775,000	2.6%	46,000	18,961	1.1%	27,039	36,312	9,273
1992	1,822,000	2.6%	47,000	19,746	1.1%	27,254	36,813	9,559
1993	1,866,000	2.4%	44,000	17,427	1.0%	26,573	36,573	10,000
1994	1,916,000	2.6%	50,000	22,831	1.2%	27,169	37,480	10,311
1995	1,959,026	2.2%	43,422	15,561	0.8%	27,861	38,271	10,410
1996	2,002,400	2.2%	43,374	13,921	0.7%	29,453	40,371	10,918
1997	2,048,753	2.3%	46,353	15,037	0.8%	31,316	42,398	11,082

Source: Utah Population Estimates Committee

Notes

1. From 1950 to 1970 fiscal year births and deaths are estimated by averaging calendar year births and deaths in the two years that are partially covered by each fiscal year. From 1971 to 1996, actual fiscal year births and deaths are shown.
2. Before 1995, the Utah Population Estimates Committee rounded its population estimates. The estimated increase from 1994 to 1995 is based on the unrounded estimate for 1994, 1,915,604.

Table 2
Components of Population Change in Utah by County and Multi-County District
July 1, 1996 and July 1, 1997

County/District	July 1 Population		Population Change 1996-97		Components of Change 1996-97			
	1996	1997	Numerical	Percent	Births	Deaths	Natural Increase	Net Migration
Beaver	5,607	5,742	135	2.4%	110	55	55	80
Box Elder	39,484	40,235	751	1.9%	734	255	479	272
Cache	82,098	84,186	2,088	2.5%	2,040	352	1,688	400
Carbon	21,420	21,643	223	1.0%	319	179	140	83
Daggett	803	753	(50)	-6.2%	3	4	(1)	(49)
Davis	219,644	224,307	4,663	2.1%	4,425	890	3,535	1,128
Duchesne	14,032	14,402	370	2.6%	258	108	150	220
Emery	10,811	10,929	118	1.1%	191	71	120	(2)
Garfield	4,386	4,525	139	3.2%	77	28	49	90
Grand	8,801	8,830	29	0.3%	114	53	61	(32)
Iron	28,032	29,338	1,306	4.7%	620	143	477	829
Juab	7,444	7,702	258	3.5%	168	55	113	145
Kane	5,957	6,039	82	1.4%	89	50	39	43
Millard	11,958	12,068	110	0.9%	206	102	104	6
Morgan	6,693	6,875	182	2.7%	107	33	74	108
Piute	1,508	1,534	26	1.7%	28	18	10	16
Rich	1,821	1,788	(33)	-1.8%	31	13	18	(51)
Salt Lake	818,860	830,627	11,767	1.4%	16,618	4,721	11,897	(130)
San Juan	13,215	13,541	326	2.5%	230	42	188	138
Sanpete	19,999	20,581	582	2.9%	346	148	198	384
Sevier	17,682	18,238	556	3.1%	320	142	178	378
Summit	23,562	24,675	1,113	4.7%	395	70	325	788
Tooele	30,493	31,997	1,504	4.9%	634	165	469	1,035
Uintah	24,276	24,637	361	1.5%	405	151	254	107
Utah	317,881	330,803	12,922	4.1%	8,546	1,346	7,200	5,722
Wasatch	12,585	12,925	340	2.7%	230	81	149	191
Washington	72,892	76,348	3,456	4.7%	1,509	560	949	2,507
Wayne	2,390	2,440	50	2.1%	35	18	17	33
Weber	178,066	181,045	2,979	1.7%	3,610	1,229	2,381	598
Bear River	123,403	126,209	2,806	2.3%	2,805	620	2,185	621
Wasatch Front	1,253,756	1,274,851	21,095	1.7%	25,394	7,038	18,356	2,739
Mountainlands	354,028	368,403	14,375	4.1%	9,171	1,497	7,674	6,701
Six County	60,981	62,563	1,582	2.6%	1,103	483	620	962
Five County	116,874	121,992	5,118	4.4%	2,405	836	1,569	3,549
Uintah Basin	39,111	39,792	681	1.7%	666	263	403	278
Southeast	54,247	54,943	696	1.3%	854	345	509	187
State	2,002,400	2,048,753	46,353	2.3%	42,398	11,082	31,316	15,037

Source: Utah Population Estimates Committee

Table 3
Population Estimates for Utah
by County and Multi-County District, Selected Years 1940 to 1997

County/District	July 1 Population Estimates									Average Annual Growth Rates for the Period						
	1940	1950	1960	1970	1980	1990	1995	1996	1997	1940s	1950s	1960s	1970s	1980s	1990-97	1996-97
Beaver	4,900	4,800	4,300	3,850	4,400	4,800	5,378	5,607	5,742	-0.2%	-1.1%	-1.1%	1.3%	0.9%	2.6%	2.4%
Box Elder	18,900	19,800	25,500	28,150	33,500	36,500	38,830	39,484	40,235	0.5%	2.6%	1.0%	1.8%	0.9%	1.4%	1.9%
Cache	29,900	33,600	36,100	42,550	57,700	70,500	80,254	82,098	84,186	1.2%	0.7%	1.7%	3.1%	2.0%	2.6%	2.5%
Carbon	18,700	24,800	21,200	15,750	22,400	20,200	21,051	21,420	21,643	2.9%	-1.6%	-2.9%	3.6%	-1.0%	1.0%	1.0%
Daggett	600	400	1,200	650	750	700	788	803	753	-4.0%	11.6%	-5.9%	1.4%	-0.7%	1.0%	-6.2%
Davis	15,500	31,200	65,600	99,600	148,000	188,000	214,994	219,644	224,307	7.2%	7.7%	4.3%	4.0%	2.4%	2.6%	2.1%
Duchesne	8,700	8,100	7,200	7,400	12,700	12,600	13,646	14,032	14,402	-0.7%	-1.2%	0.3%	5.5%	-0.1%	1.9%	2.6%
Emery	7,000	6,300	5,500	5,150	11,600	10,300	10,669	10,811	10,929	-1.0%	-1.3%	-0.7%	8.5%	-1.2%	0.9%	1.1%
Garfield	5,300	4,100	3,500	3,150	3,700	3,950	4,308	4,386	4,525	-2.5%	-1.6%	-1.0%	1.6%	0.7%	2.0%	3.2%
Grand	2,200	1,900	6,400	6,600	8,250	6,600	8,352	8,801	8,830	-1.5%	12.9%	0.3%	2.3%	-2.2%	4.2%	0.3%
Iron	8,400	9,700	10,900	12,300	17,500	20,900	26,927	28,032	29,338	1.4%	1.2%	1.2%	3.6%	1.8%	5.0%	4.7%
Juab	7,400	5,900	4,500	4,600	5,550	5,800	7,174	7,444	7,702	-2.2%	-2.7%	0.2%	1.9%	0.4%	4.1%	3.5%
Kane	2,600	2,300	2,700	2,450	4,050	5,150	5,880	5,957	6,039	-1.2%	1.6%	-1.0%	5.2%	2.4%	2.3%	1.4%
Millard	9,700	9,300	7,900	7,050	9,050	11,300	11,880	11,958	12,068	-0.4%	-1.6%	-1.1%	2.5%	2.2%	0.9%	0.9%
Morgan	2,600	2,500	2,800	4,050	4,950	5,550	6,527	6,693	6,875	-0.4%	1.1%	3.8%	2.0%	1.2%	3.1%	2.7%
Piute	2,200	1,900	1,400	1,150	1,350	1,250	1,462	1,508	1,534	-1.5%	-3.0%	-1.9%	1.6%	-0.8%	3.0%	1.7%
Rich	2,000	1,700	1,700	1,600	2,150	1,750	1,807	1,821	1,788	-1.6%	0.0%	-0.6%	3.0%	-2.0%	0.3%	-1.8%
Salt Lake	213,700	279,000	387,800	461,500	625,000	728,000	806,280	818,860	830,627	2.7%	3.3%	1.8%	3.1%	1.5%	1.9%	1.4%
San Juan	4,600	5,300	8,900	9,700	12,400	12,600	13,414	13,215	13,541	1.4%	5.3%	0.9%	2.5%	0.2%	1.0%	2.5%
Sanpete	15,900	13,800	11,100	11,000	14,800	16,300	19,216	19,999	20,581	-1.4%	-2.2%	-0.1%	3.0%	1.0%	3.4%	2.9%
Sevier	12,300	12,000	10,600	10,150	14,900	15,400	17,350	17,682	18,238	-0.2%	-1.2%	-0.4%	3.9%	0.3%	2.4%	3.1%
Summit	8,600	6,700	5,700	5,900	10,400	15,700	22,367	23,562	24,675	-2.5%	-1.6%	0.3%	5.8%	4.2%	6.7%	4.7%
Tooele	8,800	15,000	18,000	21,600	26,200	26,700	29,522	30,493	31,997	5.5%	1.8%	1.8%	1.9%	0.2%	2.6%	4.9%
Uintah	10,000	10,300	11,700	12,800	20,700	22,200	24,235	24,276	24,637	0.3%	1.3%	0.9%	4.9%	0.7%	1.5%	1.5%
Utah	56,900	83,000	108,300	139,300	220,000	266,000	308,607	317,881	330,803	3.8%	2.7%	2.5%	4.7%	1.9%	3.2%	4.1%
Wasatch	5,800	5,500	5,300	5,950	8,650	10,100	12,168	12,585	12,925	-0.5%	-0.4%	1.2%	3.8%	1.6%	3.6%	2.7%
Washington	9,200	9,800	10,400	13,900	26,400	49,100	68,475	72,892	76,348	0.6%	0.6%	2.9%	6.6%	6.4%	6.5%	4.7%
Wayne	2,300	2,200	1,700	1,450	1,950	2,150	2,315	2,390	2,440	-0.4%	-2.5%	-1.6%	3.0%	1.0%	1.8%	2.1%
Weber	57,100	85,000	112,100	126,700	145,000	159,000	175,150	178,066	181,045	4.1%	2.8%	1.2%	1.4%	0.9%	1.9%	1.7%
Bear River	50,800	55,100	63,300	72,300	93,350	108,750	120,891	123,403	126,209	0.8%	1.4%	1.3%	2.6%	1.5%	2.1%	2.3%
Wasatch Front	297,700	412,700	586,300	713,450	949,150	1,107,250	1,232,473	1,253,756	1,274,851	3.3%	3.6%	2.0%	2.9%	1.6%	2.1%	1.7%
Mountainlands	71,300	95,200	119,300	151,150	239,050	291,800	343,142	354,028	368,403	2.9%	2.3%	2.4%	4.7%	2.0%	3.3%	4.1%
Six County	49,800	45,100	37,200	35,400	47,600	52,200	59,397	60,981	62,563	-1.0%	-1.9%	-0.5%	3.0%	0.9%	2.6%	2.6%
Five County	30,400	30,700	31,800	35,650	56,050	83,900	110,968	116,874	121,992	0.1%	0.4%	1.1%	4.6%	4.1%	5.7%	4.4%
Uintah Basin	19,300	18,800	20,100	20,850	34,150	35,500	38,669	39,111	39,792	-0.3%	0.7%	0.4%	5.1%	0.4%	1.6%	1.7%
Southeast	32,500	38,300	42,000	37,200	54,650	49,700	53,486	54,247	54,943	1.7%	0.9%	-1.2%	3.9%	-0.9%	1.5%	1.3%
State	552,000	696,000	900,000	1,066,000	1,474,000	1,729,000	1,959,026	2,002,400	2,048,753	2.3%	2.6%	1.7%	3.3%	1.6%	2.5%	2.3%

Source: Utah Population Estimates Committee

Notes

1. Before 1995, the Utah Population Estimates Committee rounded its population estimates.

Table 4
Utah Population Estimates by County and Multi-County District
An Average of Three Methods with Judgement in Selected Counties

County/District	July 1, 1996 Population	Natural Increase	School Enrollment		LDS		IRS		Average of Three Methods		Estimate Based on Judgement in Select Counties	
			July 1, 1997 Population	Implied Net Migration	July 1, 1997 Population	Implied Net Migration	July 1, 1997 Population	Implied Net Migration	July 1, 1997 Population	Implied Net Migration	July 1, 1997 Population	Implied Net Migration
Beaver	5,607	55	5,617	(45)	5,776	114	5,834	172	5,742	80	5,742	80
Box Elder	39,484	479	40,080	117	40,087	124	40,538	575	40,235	272	40,235	272
Cache	82,098	1,688	84,475	689	84,079	293	84,004	218	84,186	400	84,186	400
Carbon	21,420	140	21,301	(259)	21,831	271	21,798	238	21,643	83	21,643	83
Daggett	803	(1)	662	(140)	753	(49)	794	(8)	736	(66)	753	(49)
Davis	219,644	3,535	223,549	370	224,827	1,648	224,546	1,367	224,307	1,128	224,307	1,128
Duchesne	14,032	150	14,808	626	14,276	94	14,122	(60)	14,402	220	14,402	220
Emery	10,811	120	10,831	(100)	10,869	(62)	11,088	157	10,929	(2)	10,929	(2)
Garfield	4,386	49	4,608	173	4,418	(17)	4,548	113	4,525	90	4,525	90
Grand	8,801	61	8,785	(77)	8,864	2	8,840	(22)	8,830	(32)	8,830	(32)
Iron	28,032	477	29,589	1,080	29,027	518	29,397	888	29,338	829	29,338	829
Juab	7,444	113	7,681	124	7,648	91	7,776	219	7,702	145	7,702	145
Kane	5,957	39	6,376	380	6,013	17	6,064	68	6,151	155	6,039	43
Millard	11,958	104	12,271	209	11,934	(128)	11,998	(64)	12,068	6	12,068	6
Morgan	6,693	74	7,079	312	6,786	19	6,761	(6)	6,875	108	6,875	108
Piute	1,508	10	1,677	159	1,534	16	1,463	(55)	1,558	40	1,534	16
Rich	1,821	18	1,804	(35)	1,735	(104)	1,824	(15)	1,788	(51)	1,788	(51)
Salt Lake	818,860	11,897	829,916	(841)	826,337	(4,420)	835,628	4,871	830,627	(130)	830,627	(130)
San Juan	13,215	188	13,609	206	13,546	143	13,469	66	13,541	138	13,541	138
Sanpete	19,999	198	20,933	736	20,208	11	20,602	405	20,581	384	20,581	384
Sevier	17,682	178	18,230	370	18,140	280	18,344	484	18,238	378	18,238	378
Summit	23,562	325	24,925	1,038	24,522	635	24,578	691	24,675	788	24,675	788
Tooele	30,493	469	32,015	1,053	32,335	1,373	31,642	680	31,997	1,035	31,997	1,035
Uintah	24,276	254	23,494	(1,036)	24,494	(36)	24,780	250	24,256	(274)	24,637	107
Utah	317,881	7,200	331,315	6,234	330,470	5,389	330,624	5,543	330,803	5,722	330,803	5,722
Wasatch	12,585	149	12,818	84	12,900	166	13,056	322	12,925	191	12,925	191
Washington	72,892	949	75,556	1,715	76,505	2,664	76,984	3,143	76,348	2,507	76,348	2,507
Wayne	2,390	17	2,219	(188)	2,440	33	2,472	65	2,377	(30)	2,440	33
Weber	178,066	2,381	180,027	(420)	180,562	115	182,545	2,098	181,045	598	181,045	598
Bear River	123,403	2,185	126,359	771	125,901	313	126,366	778	126,209	621	126,209	621
Wasatch Front	1,253,756	18,356	1,272,586	474	1,270,847	(1,265)	1,281,122	9,010	1,274,851	2,739	1,274,851	2,739
Mountainlands	354,028	7,674	369,058	7,356	367,892	6,190	368,258	6,556	368,403	6,701	368,403	6,701
Six County	60,981	620	63,011	1,410	61,904	303	62,655	1,054	62,524	923	62,563	962
Five County	116,874	1,569	121,746	3,303	121,739	3,296	122,827	4,384	122,104	3,661	121,992	3,549
Uintah Basin	39,111	403	38,964	(550)	39,523	9	39,696	182	39,394	(120)	39,792	278
Southeast	54,247	509	54,526	(230)	55,110	354	55,195	439	54,943	187	54,943	187
State	2,002,400	31,316	2,046,250	12,534	2,042,916	9,200	2,056,119	22,403	2,048,428	14,712	2,048,753	15,037

Source: Utah Population Estimates Committee

Notes

1. In most counties, the estimate is the average of the estimates produced from each of the three methods. Table 5 details the procedure used to develop the estimate when the average of the three methods was not used.

Table 5
Utah Population Estimates by County and Multi-County District
Outlier Analysis of Estimates Produced with Three Methods

County	July 1, 1996 Population	Natural Increase	July 1, 1997 Population Estimate			Outlier Analysis			No Outlier Average	Implied Net Migration
			School	LDS	IRS	School	LDS	IRS		
Beaver	5,607	55	5,617	5,776	5,834	5,617	5,776	5,834	5,742	80
Box Elder	39,484	479	40,080	40,087	40,538	40,080	40,087	40,538	40,235	272
Cache	82,098	1,688	84,475	84,079	84,004	84,475	84,079	84,004	84,186	400
Carbon	21,420	140	21,301	21,831	21,798	21,301	21,831	21,798	21,643	83
Daggett	803	(1)	662	753	794	Low Outlier	753	High Outlier	753	(49)
Davis	219,644	3,535	223,549	224,827	224,546	223,549	224,827	224,546	224,307	1,128
Duchesne	14,032	150	14,808	14,276	14,122	14,808	14,276	14,122	14,402	220
Emery	10,811	120	10,831	10,869	11,088	10,831	10,869	11,088	10,929	(2)
Garfield	4,386	49	4,608	4,418	4,548	4,608	4,418	4,548	4,525	90
Grand	8,801	61	8,785	8,864	8,840	8,785	8,864	8,840	8,830	(32)
Iron	28,032	477	29,589	29,027	29,397	29,589	29,027	29,397	29,338	829
Juab	7,444	113	7,681	7,648	7,776	7,681	7,648	7,776	7,702	145
Kane	5,957	39	6,376	6,013	6,064	High Outlier	6,013	6,064	6,039	43
Millard	11,958	104	12,271	11,934	11,998	12,271	11,934	11,998	12,068	6
Morgan	6,693	74	7,079	6,786	6,761	7,079	6,786	6,761	6,875	108
Piute	1,508	10	1,677	1,534	1,463	High Outlier	1,534	Low Outlier	1,534	16
Rich	1,821	18	1,804	1,735	1,824	1,804	1,735	1,824	1,788	(51)
Salt Lake	818,860	11,897	829,916	826,337	835,628	829,916	826,337	835,628	830,627	(130)
San Juan	13,215	188	13,609	13,546	13,469	13,609	13,546	13,469	13,541	138
Sanpete	19,999	198	20,933	20,208	20,602	20,933	20,208	20,602	20,581	384
Sevier	17,682	178	18,230	18,140	18,344	18,230	18,140	18,344	18,238	378
Summit	23,562	325	24,925	24,522	24,578	24,925	24,522	24,578	24,675	788
Tooele	30,493	469	32,015	32,335	31,642	32,015	32,335	31,642	31,997	1,035
Uintah	24,276	254	23,494	24,494	24,780	Low Outlier	24,494	24,780	24,637	107
Utah	317,881	7,200	331,315	330,470	330,624	331,315	330,470	330,624	330,803	5,722
Wasatch	12,585	149	12,818	12,900	13,056	12,818	12,900	13,056	12,925	191
Washington	72,892	949	75,556	76,505	76,984	75,556	76,505	76,984	76,348	2,507
Wayne	2,390	17	2,219	2,440	2,472	Low Outlier	2,440	High Outlier	2,440	33
Weber	178,066	2,381	180,027	180,562	182,545	180,027	180,562	182,545	181,045	598
Total	2,002,400	31,316	2,046,250	2,042,916	2,056,119				2,048,753	15,037

Notes

1. An estimate was termed outlier if it was more than 3 percent different from the average of the three methods. High outliers are 3 percent greater than average while low outliers are 3 percent less than average.

Table 6
Comparison of Bureau of the Census and Utah Population Estimates Committee
July 1 Utah Population Estimates by County and Multi-County District

County/District	Utah Population Estimates Committee			Bureau of the Census			Numeric Difference			Percent Difference		
	1995	1996	1997	1995	1996	1997	1995	1996	1997	1995	1996	1997
Beaver	5,378	5,607	5,742	5,411	5,694	5,861	(33)	(87)	(119)	-0.6%	-1.6%	-2.1%
Box Elder	38,830	39,484	40,235	39,329	40,087	41,102	(499)	(603)	(867)	-1.3%	-1.5%	-2.2%
Cache	80,254	82,098	84,186	82,451	83,692	84,818	(2,197)	(1,594)	(632)	-2.7%	-1.9%	-0.8%
Carbon	21,051	21,420	21,643	20,524	20,766	20,932	527	654	711	2.5%	3.1%	3.3%
Daggett	788	803	753	739	766	754	49	37	(1)	6.2%	4.6%	-0.1%
Davis	214,994	219,644	224,307	215,116	220,421	226,062	(122)	(777)	(1,755)	-0.1%	-0.4%	-0.8%
Duchesne	13,646	14,032	14,402	13,828	14,080	14,442	(182)	(48)	(40)	-1.3%	-0.3%	-0.3%
Emery	10,669	10,811	10,929	10,556	10,667	10,875	113	144	54	1.1%	1.3%	0.5%
Garfield	4,308	4,386	4,525	4,110	4,154	4,205	198	232	320	4.6%	5.3%	7.1%
Grand	8,352	8,801	8,830	7,807	8,038	8,118	545	763	712	6.5%	8.7%	8.1%
Iron	26,927	28,032	29,338	26,088	26,979	27,747	839	1,053	1,591	3.1%	3.8%	5.4%
Juab	7,174	7,444	7,702	6,683	7,051	7,248	491	393	454	6.8%	5.3%	5.9%
Kane	5,880	5,957	6,039	5,976	5,880	5,828	(96)	77	211	-1.6%	1.3%	3.5%
Millard	11,880	11,958	12,068	12,182	12,221	12,320	(302)	(263)	(252)	-2.5%	-2.2%	-2.1%
Morgan	6,527	6,693	6,875	6,602	6,798	6,905	(75)	(105)	(30)	-1.1%	-1.6%	-0.4%
Piute	1,462	1,508	1,534	1,425	1,433	1,391	37	75	143	2.5%	5.0%	9.3%
Rich	1,807	1,821	1,788	1,821	1,846	1,816	(14)	(25)	(28)	-0.8%	-1.4%	-1.6%
Salt Lake	806,280	818,860	830,627	814,720	827,121	839,896	(8,440)	(8,261)	(9,269)	-1.0%	-1.0%	-1.1%
San Juan	13,414	13,215	13,541	13,798	13,562	13,688	(384)	(347)	(147)	-2.9%	-2.6%	-1.1%
Sanpete	19,216	19,999	20,581	19,450	20,219	20,893	(234)	(220)	(312)	-1.2%	-1.1%	-1.5%
Sevier	17,350	17,682	18,238	17,158	17,623	18,064	192	59	174	1.1%	0.3%	1.0%
Summit	22,367	23,562	24,675	23,323	24,591	25,752	(956)	(1,029)	(1,077)	-4.3%	-4.4%	-4.4%
Tooele	29,522	30,493	31,997	29,380	30,144	31,410	142	349	587	0.5%	1.1%	1.8%
Uintah	24,235	24,276	24,637	24,902	24,969	25,513	(667)	(693)	(876)	-2.8%	-2.9%	-3.6%
Utah	308,607	317,881	330,803	310,826	320,241	328,142	(2,219)	(2,360)	2,661	-0.7%	-0.7%	0.8%
Wasatch	12,168	12,585	12,925	11,778	12,278	12,788	390	307	137	3.2%	2.4%	1.1%
Washington	68,475	72,892	76,348	70,270	75,142	78,614	(1,795)	(2,250)	(2,266)	-2.6%	-3.1%	-3.0%
Wayne	2,315	2,390	2,440	2,327	2,375	2,368	(12)	15	72	-0.5%	0.6%	3.0%
Weber	175,150	178,066	181,045	175,783	178,735	181,596	(633)	(669)	(551)	-0.4%	-0.4%	-0.3%
Bear River	120,891	123,403	126,209	123,601	125,625	127,736	(2,710)	(2,222)	(1,527)	-2.2%	-1.8%	-1.2%
Wasatch Front	1,232,473	1,253,756	1,274,851	1,241,601	1,263,219	1,285,869	(9,128)	(9,463)	(11,018)	-0.7%	-0.8%	-0.9%
Mountainlands	343,142	354,028	368,403	345,927	357,110	366,682	(2,785)	(3,082)	1,721	-0.8%	-0.9%	0.5%
Six County	59,397	60,981	62,563	59,225	60,922	62,284	172	59	279	0.3%	0.1%	0.4%
Five County	110,968	116,874	121,992	111,855	117,849	122,255	(887)	(975)	(263)	-0.8%	-0.8%	-0.2%
Uintah Basin	38,669	39,111	39,792	39,469	39,815	40,709	(800)	(704)	(917)	-2.1%	-1.8%	-2.3%
Southeast	53,486	54,247	54,943	52,685	53,033	53,613	801	1,214	1,330	1.5%	2.2%	2.4%
State	1,959,026	2,002,400	2,048,753	1,974,363	2,017,573	2,059,148	(15,337)	(15,173)	(10,395)	-0.8%	-0.8%	-0.5%

Source: Utah Population Estimates Committee and the U.S. Bureau of the Census

Utah Population Estimates Committee

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